Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865. NUMBER 102.

More Railroad Murders

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET GOING TO RICHMOND.

Davis allowed to Change His Quarters.

Progress of the Indian Commissioners.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Important Letter from Col. Crandell.

GEN. STEEDMAN DISCOVERS A PLOT FOR A NEW REBELLION IN GEORGIA.

HE NIPS IT IN THE BUD.

GEN. GRANT AT FREEPORT.

A. H. Stephens on Andersonville.

E. B. KETCHUM INDICTED FOR LARCENY AND FORGERY.

Good for Sixty-Five Years in Sing Sing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sanitary Condition of the Freedmen in Washington—Receipts from Internal Revenue.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

Dr. Robt. Lerbarr, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau in this city, reports upon the sanitary condition of the colored residents in a serious state city, where they mostly congregate. Cholera and dysentery have prevailed at between 2,000 and 3,000, resulting in many sudden deaths, generally but twelve feet square, each of which contains from five to six persons. The rent charged is from two to six dollars per month, which they produce for the landlords often fifty to seventy-five per cent greater than other tenements.

Surgeon Leyton, especially notes that colored people manifest no disposition towards begging, but all being willing to work for a living.

The Report states that much sickness and mortality prevails among them, occasioned by the absence of proper drainage; the unfavorable nature of locality, it being much exposed to miasma; neglect to remove garbage from near the dwellings; the crowding of so many people in unfinished buildings, and a lack of personal cleanliness.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were between $60,000 and $500,000.

The following appointments of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have just been made by President Johnson:

Iowa.—L. Rose, 6th Division, 4th District; Charles A. Dibble, 3d Division, 1st District.

Ohio.—H. W. Hubbell, 2d Division, 16th District; Charles Hamilton, 1st Division, 1st District.

Michigan.—E. P. Gerfield, 1st Division, 1st District; Peter E. Monts, 6th Division, 1st District.

Illinois.—Andrew C. Hawkinson, 14th District; Alfred D. Varnum, 12 Division, 10th District.

Tennessee.—Andrew J. Douglass, 1st Division, 13th District; Louis Faulkner, 3d Division, 1st District; John W. Vance, 16th Division, 1st District.

Wisconsin.—Jared Thompson, 5th Division, 1st District.

Kentucky.—Irvin D. Rippy, 11th Division, 7th District.

Indiana.—Jos. Wilson, 5th Division, 1st District; E. Gorman Wade, 9th Division, 5th District.

Pennsylvania.—J. A. Hess, 5th Division, 5th District; Thomas F. Stevens, 6th Division, 4th District; W. Y. Smith, 9th Division, 5th District; David G. Kollet, 7th Division, 8th District; Geo. Powell, 1st Division, 2nd District.

The troops of the city garrison, numbering about 5,000, have been formed into a separate brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. J. ——— Dent, and will hereafter be designated as the garrison of Washington.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, has been appointed Minister of the United States to Guatemala.

The amount of National Bank currency issued to banks in this section is $3,278,705, making the total now in circulation nearly one hundred and eighty millions.

Complicity of Rebel Government with Wirz—Trial of St. Louis Steamer Pirates—Purchasing Indian Supplies—Kirby Smith, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Lieut. Col. Chandler, by order of the Secretary of War, has been engaged in the collection of evidence relative to the cruelties of the Andersonville prison, carried on to the detriment of the government and the murder of thousands of our gallant soldiers. Whether said to him that it would be necessary to let non-military matters rest for a time, and would take care of the evidence. Wirzler was then ordered to Washington.

A. T. Jay, the schemer's agricultural warehouse in Georgetown, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $20,000.

New York, Sept. 8.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says the Secretary of War's report, now in course of preparation, will contain an illustrated paper depicting the horrors of the prison pen at Andersonville, Georgia, and the cruelties practiced upon the poor wretches who passed back the street with the rebel army.

The evidence to-day was of unusual interest, and the court room was crowded. Lieut. Col. Chandler, Judge Advocate, was the first witness. Arthur Gregg, M. D., of Louisville, Ky., was then called. He had been a surgeon in the rebel army, and produced several official documents, which were identified and fully authenticated by him. They were then read and filed. Dr. Gregg's testimony was then resumed. He was in charge of the hospital at Andersonville from the 1st of June to the 1st of July, 1864. Was present when Wirz came to the prison. Wirzler was then in command. Wirz was in charge of the stockade. Wirz was in the habit of visiting the stockade every day. Saw Wirz strike prisoners with a stick and with his fist. Saw him strike them on the head, face and breast. Saw him strike a man who was sick and unable to walk. Wirz struck him with a stick and knocked him down. Saw Wirz set the dogs upon prisoners. Saw them bite several. Saw Wirz shoot a prisoner who was lying sick in the prison. Saw Wirz shoot another prisoner who was sitting in the prison. Saw Wirz shoot another prisoner who was lying sick in the prison. Saw Wirz shoot another prisoner who was lying sick in the prison. Saw Wirz shoot another prisoner who was lying sick

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS: See third column of the Tribune issued. 1st, price, or call at the office. All letters should be addressed to the Tribune, Chicago, Ill. The Tri-Weekly and Weekly will commence with January, 1865, and continue for the months and one or two over paid for, for the month only; and the Weekly, on February 1st, for the month and one or two over paid for subscribed.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts from Sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper.	Aug 1, 1865.
Tribune	$ 7,000
Times	6,000
Post	2,000
Journal	10,000
Post	2,000
Chicago Tribune	$370,270
Times, Journal and Post combined	310,000

GEN. SLOCUM AND THE NEW YORK COPPERHEADS.

We think the Copperheads of New York would be puzzled to tell what they find in Gen. Slocum to fit him to lead their State ticket as candidate for Secretary of State. He has achieved no military exploits like Burnside of New Jersey, who ran at Bull Run, or Morgan of Ohio, who ran at Cumberland Gap, of Buell, who ran at Perryville, or McClellan, who ran at Chickahominy. We had supposed the first question relative to a Copperhead candidate to be, "Will he run?"—and this question is not determined by examining his record as a fighting man, to find out how often and how fast he has run heretofore. Gen. Slocum's record, as Copperheads run, is remarkably clean. Indeed, his political record is even more embarrassing. Copperhead principles, like rebel loyalty, only date back to the fall of Richmond, and hence about all their stock in trade is to criticise Abolition victories.

But Gen. Slocum, of the time of his nomination, had just overruled Sharkey's order for reorganizing the rebel army of Mississippi, in terms that clearly showed that he had no adequate appreciation of the divine right that the people of the people who are rebels — must be trusted with the government of that portion who are Unionists. Indeed, Gen. Slocum's order outlines him to happen as a member in 1867 standing into the Union party, simply on the score of its eminent fitness and unquestionable propriety, to say nothing of the fact that he was a Republican member of the New York Legislature in 1860.

But the Copperheads of New York conclude, on mature consideration, that Gen. Slocum, after his order overruling Sharkey, would be a strong card, as the order itself would be popular with the mass of moderate Democrats and might catch some Republicans. For this we commend their sagacity. But, lo! No sooner have they nominated him, and thereby endorsed his order for reconstruction, than along comes Johnson, their beau ideal of a Democratic President, upsetting Slocum and setting up Sharkey. Hence, to endorse Johnson is to condemn Slocum, and to endorse Johnson is to condemn their candidate. But, without endorsing Johnson, they have got no platform. But the boldest is chary of himself in showing how readily even the Democracy of New York would accept the progressive acts of a true leader like Slocum, were they not taught to be conservative, and revere statesmen who progressive by — Republican — officials, progressive in this instance, the New York Copperheads were in advance of our Republican officeholders.

COURSOL CRUSHED.

The circumstances of the St. Albans raid are still fresh in the minds of the public. It was one of the few actual instances among numerous threatened invasions of our territory from Canada during the late war. The raiders got back and over the border with a handsome booty, stolen from the Vermont banks, but were followed closely across the line by citizens and officers, taken up under the fourteenth which brought the chief actors into the hands of the law and that part of their plunder recovered into the keeping of a legally constituted authority. The examination of the affair Mr. Justice Coursol, Judge of the Montreal Sessions, took it upon himself to release the prisoners and give them their booty, declaring that he should do so simply because he had no jurisdiction. This case, involving as it does a variety of of interesting points of international law, which happily the horse of the war gives us little leisure for the calmness to adjudicate, has been made the subject of an interesting and elaborate report by Mr. Kerrour, the Queen's Advocate General. In length it occupies fourteen columns of the Montreal Herald and is an exhaustive review of the law and the facts of the case.

American readers are only interested to know that the conduct of Justice Coursol, and that of Mr. Lamothe, the custodian of the money, getting above his ordinary sphere, is severely rebuked. Every conclusion of the acquiescent Justice is heartily condemned, and his act is pronounced a grave dereliction of duty in a "matter of such importance to the public." The commissioner holds that whatever his title as Judge of Session, Justice Coursol was on this occasion a mere magistrate with the ordinary and obligatory duty to hold the prisoners in a legal manner, to be thereafter legally dealt with by proper judicial tribunals. He was not placed to try them, nor to condemn or acquit, but was simply the agent of Justice in behalf of the Crown, and empowered to make no such decision as that which gave them liberty. Other remarks of severe rebuke for the action that a few in proceedings or in indictment can be any ground for such failure of justice. The magistrate must commit those felonies, and take care that he commits them in such manner as will secure their trial at a trial on its merits.

The Commissioner does not handle the subject as if he had any doubt about it, but feels bound to say that Mr. Justice Coursol committed malfeasance in office even if he not committed that his indictment will be sufficient to punish so grave an offence in a magistrate. But that Mr. Coursol actually had jurisdiction in the case, Commissioner Torrance says he does not think, but he is not the first to declare. Nine judges of Superior Provincial Courts have said that the magistrate's jurisdiction in this case was complete, and that the statute, had this makes it altogether a grave affair for the Judge of Sessions upon whom his brethren of all degrees begin to look forwardly. The Montreal Herald declares his the right of pleading inexperience, inasmuch as it speaks regretfully of such an infelicitous culmination of Mr. Coursol's "long years of arduous labor and of unsullied high reputation." He is evidently no chicken in years or in the law. And the havoc the report, if it be sustained, will make with his reputation will be terrible. Even the Tories are smashing the case from this side the line.

The report but one cause for this act. It is pertinent — the deceitful folly of supposing that the rebel cause which, to a certain class of the Canadian and British mind came to appear a cause to be, Mr. Coursol would not help its "Rights." But Mr. Lafleur, he did every blockade running Englishman, and every buyer of rebel bonds. The act of violence has come upon them as one all. Or both sides. The British press expect to find John Bull's sober second thought enlightened in just such decisions against rebels, as Provincial complicity with the rebels of Union by the Montreal report which obtained the unfortunate Coursol.

THE COTTON OF MISSISSIPPI.

Talleyrand defined "words" as the medium for concealing ideas. We have many Talleyrands, and they are all satisfied with the removal of freedom guaranteed to the negro in Mississippi by saying that he is free. The late convention said this subject to such declarations as it may please the Legislature to make, and the latter body has shuffled the matter off upon Congress. As the negro had this degree of freedom already, by the unanimous proclamation, it follows that all that the Convention has done is to make a present of something that he already possessed, in order to obtain the power for some future Legislature to take away even that promptly and at once.

By the vote of adhesion to the amendment declaring slavery abolished, the Legislature is empowered to make such laws as shall "protect the freedom" of the negro. The wife of ex-President Lincoln's assassination Proclamation was not issued subject to any such action of the Legislature of any of the States, and the Legislature of any State has no right to make any such laws as those in other whatever.

The distinguished would doubtless agree that it might possibly be a violation of the freedom of making contribution to inaugurate the system of "vagrancies," advocated by the Jackson (Miss.) News, by which the State is to take charge of your negro, put him in jail, if a town pauper, hire him out, collect his wages, make him work, and whip him if he would not, replacing his marriage relations, and generally exercise the functions of the big overseer. The would be a thing, labor system, cheaper than slave labor, as those who should pay their taxes could get it at 20 a month, and those who had no property would be taxed by the operation, and low could be charged on the negro, or a room, for supplying them. Altogether, it is this system of enslavement, advocated by the Jackson (Miss.) News, by which the State is to take charge of your negro, put him in jail, if a town pauper, hire him out, collect his wages, make him work, and whip him if he would not, replacing his marriage relations, and generally exercise the functions of the big overseer. The would be a thing, labor system, cheaper than slave labor, as those who should pay their taxes could get it at 20 a month, and those who had no property would be taxed by the operation, and low could be charged on the negro, or a room, for supplying them. Altogether, it is this system of enslavement, advocated by the News, that the Legislature will be asked to make the freedom and by means in which it will "protect the freedom" of the serfs of white emancipation.

How can they prevent the evils of sudden emancipation, except by preventing it from being sudden. A shareholder of any one has no more objection to gradual emancipation than he has to losing gradually struck by lightning. He knows that gradual emancipation is an impossibility. It is slavery perpetuated, which kills him exactly.

For the Mississippi Convention to declare, to enact "slavery is hereby abolished, but the legislature will hereafter make this abolition gradual," is as farcical as for a slave auctioneer to mount his block with "Gentlemen, all the negroes on my plantation are free—what shall I bear for number one." In addition to the advocacy of warmheaded and the slippery and worthless language of the Mississippi ordinance of freedom, through which the Legislature may, at any time they admission into the Union, drive their flesh and the serfs over the heads of the negroes, we have further evidence of the manner in which the whites of Mississippi will oppress the blacks until the latter are allowed a vote.

The election between democrats and traitors of the city of Vicksburg, for Mayor, Aldermen, lawyers, doctors and dentists are white. Home inhabitants are rated by Governor Sharkey [sic] at "about 2,000 a year, and by the city of Vicksburg for hundred dollars per year additional, for a mere license to do business, besides being compelled to get the written recommendation of two free holders (there are but [illegible] colored free holders in the city), and to give a bond of one thousand dollars with responsible sureties to keep such a house as the city authorities shall decide to be orderly. To obtain a dray license requires a bond with sureties in the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of his obligations as a common carrier." There is also a tax of ten dollars on "barbers' chairs," amounting to from fifty to one hundred dollars a year on barbers doing an average business. On the other hand, the white lawyers, doctors and dentists of Vicksburg are taxed for the privilege of practising their profession as follows:

Lawyers	5
Doctors	5
Dentists	5
Total	15

Such a system of municipal laws [illegible] would be a disgrace to the Kingdom of Dahomey, and evinces a clear design on the part of the whites of Vicksburg, who are a handful to the colored population of [illegible] to the whole South, to make free negroes pay all the taxes, if they can not make them do all the drudgery. It is easy for us that a free citizen of each precinct in the county, or each ward in the city, of Chicago, annually elect the Commissioners of Taxes, and that every man and every [illegible] shall pay his taxes in proportion to the value of his property, and that the whole proceeds of the taxes shall be applied to the support of the poor, the education of the children, and the general purposes of government, by the unanimous decision of the people who are taxed. But it follows that [illegible] that the Convention has done is to make a present of something that he already possessed, in order to obtain the power for some future Legislature to take away even that promptly and at once.

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SOLDIERS' ORPANS' HOME.

The Trustees appointed by the Governor of Illinois, for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, agreed to the people in behalf of a work in which the Board of Supervisors of every County, and the officers of every town and city in the State should take a determined interest. It is believed that at least five thousand orphans of deceased soldiers, now stand in need of the comforts and nurture of this institution. As no provision has been made by the legislature for endowing and sustaining it at the expense of the State, the Trustees are compelled to appeal to the public spirit and patriotism of the people generally.

Fifty thousand dollars are needed immediately to start the institution. The State will be canvassed and all who have an interest in the prize and good name of Illinois will be expected to do their duty by the helpless orphans of her heroes fallen in battle.

STATE POLITICS.

Although we have only certain county officers to elect in Illinois, next November, the local machinery of both political parties is being operated with commendable thoroughness, to keep the organization in good working order for another year. The nominations are being made this month, and our reputed soldiers come in for the lion's share of them. Even the Copperheads manifest meekness on this point, and are casting about with great care for the "boys in blue." The following are the Republican nominations in the counties named:

ADAMS COUNTY—Judge, Walter Thos. J. Mitchell; Clerk, Wm. Thompson; Sheriff, Col. Thos. W. Gallens; School Commissioner, Col. Thos. W. Gallens; Coroner, Dr. Wm. Wagner; Surveyor, Col. Chas. Post.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY—Judge, John T. Moore; Clerk, Wm. J. Thompson; Treasurer, Nathaniel A. Hanks; Surveyor, John A. Gordon; School Commissioner, [illegible].

CLAYTON COUNTY—Judge, James J. Jenkins, of Edwardsville; Clerk, Wm. Thompson; Treasurer, Nathaniel A. Hanks; Surveyor, John A. Gordon; School Commissioner, [illegible].

JACKSON COUNTY—Judge, James J. Jenkins, of Edwardsville; Clerk, Wm. Thompson; Treasurer, Nathaniel A. Hanks; Surveyor, John A. Gordon; School Commissioner, [illegible].

CLINTON COUNTY—Judge, James J. Jenkins, of Edwardsville; Clerk, Wm. Thompson; Treasurer, Nathaniel A. Hanks; Surveyor, John A. Gordon; School Commissioner, [illegible].

CLARK COUNTY—Judge, C. D. Hilsey; Assessor, Thomas Hilsey

EAST

MAN II

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

Miscellaneous.

BILIOUS AFFECTION

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA,

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

A MILD, PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Summer Complaint, all Bowel Affections, &c.,

ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Asiatic Cholera.

Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint.

FROM EUROPE.

Murder, Cholera, and the Cattle Plague.

Interesting Miscellaneous News.

The Great Epidemics of Crime, Cholera, and Cattle Maraud: Morally and Scientifically Considered—Fenianism in Ireland.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 24, 1866.

THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.

Is murder epidemical? Who shall doubt—lawyers, doctors, clergy, or laity? If the tree be known by its fruits, the fruits certainly go far toward proving that murder is contagious and epidemical. A few weeks ago, an incorrigible monster, known as Dr. Pritchard was executed at Glasgow; within a very few days of that occurrence, a number of young gentlemen perform the experiment of hanging one of their companions, whose life is only saved in the very nick of time by a passing pedestrian. Then we are startled by the intelligence that another surgeon—this time an Englishman—has attempted to poison the whole of his family and household by a repast of drugged rabbits; and before the infinite appetite of the public is satisfied with these accumulated horrors, we are again electrified by the free-fold murder committed by Ernest Southey alias Stephen Forward, Last Wednesday week is the date—fair season—when the unspeakable deed was perpetrated in this metropolis by a woman; and the details of the crime so strangely resemble those of Southey, and the motives are so obscure, that we are soon compelled to look for a solution in the morbid effect produced upon the assassin's brain by the account of Southey's atrocities. The woman has no possible motive for her crime. Her victims were her own children, aged respectively nine, five, and two years. Her husband is a master-printer, who employed as a private watchman; and when the prisoner leaves that she had committed the deed, she says, "The children from starving." Her own son-in-law replies that she never received less than twenty shillings (£5) per week from her husband, in addition to constant help from other sources. Southey murders his children because they were poor [illegible]!" The woman follows suit on the same plea. Have we reached the brink of the precipice of atrocity? Ages ago, some poor fool threw himself from the monument, and others forsooth, must leap after him, until the cities of civilization constitute themselves suicide clubs by roofing the balcony over with iron bars.

OUR MORAL TRAINING AT FAULT.

I do not hesitate to declare my conviction that the whole of these murders may be traced to a false system of education. "I do not say want of education, because every person of the least intelligence is educated in some sort or other. The system of education is rotten in England—it is, worse than useless; for it is purely sensational, and based upon the two ideas of "effect" and "at last to fetch it." There is not now to institute a comparison between your country and my own; but I believe I am right in saying that education is all that it might be or ought to be; but I assert, without fear of disproval, that the system of tuition for high and low, rich and poor alike, excites the intellectual without touching the conscience of the moral or the faculties. We see the effects of such training in the light literature of the day, in the non-Christian relations of our best and popular divines. In the tone of our public press, the attitude of our great statesmen, the mind is supposed to embody itself in words. It is still fashionable to profess a polite regard for sacred things, and that profession will doubtless continue so long as Church and State yield the loaves and fishes; but remains, like ripe fruit, into the hungry jaws of younger sons; but he would not be the wrong who ventured to assert that our aristocracy is atheistic, our middle class materialistic, and our lower [illegible] everything or nothing. Faith is ruled out of our teaching, except on Sundays; the moral faculties become blunted, while the memory and imagination are excited and the plaguey of the intellect is left to take care of itself. A single fact will prove my position better than a whole column of arguments. One of our Metropolitan Literary journals, in a review of a work on account of the concern for paying, [illegible] "Guesses at Truth" and "Table Talk" makes the appalling statement that "The demand for homeopathic and addlepated fiction is [illegible] the demand for sober and substantial food for the mind is extremely small;" and to add the following: At a recent meeting of one of the moribund companies, it was stated that of Miss Braddon's "Lady Audley's Secret" 40,000 copies had scarcely sufficed to meet the requirements of circulating libraries, while of Froude's admirable 'History of England,' but ten copies had been asked for." No wonder we have shipped [illegible] Forward to swing up in our lodges, when the better portion of our people are cramming their sons and daughters with the sugar novel fluff of the day.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MAJOR DE VERE.

You will have heard of the assassination of Major De Vere, at Chatham, by a private of his regiment. After lingering nearly a fortnight, the victim succumbed to his wounds, and his assailant now awaits his trial at Maidstone goal. The Major was son of the late Sir Aubrey De Vere and brother of the present Sir Vere de Vere and Stephen E. De Vere, late member for Limerick, Ireland, and was nearly related to many Limerick and Kerry families. He entered the army in 1847, and served with distinction in the Russian war, at which time he earned French, Turkish, and English decorations. During the past ten months he held the appointment of instructor in field fortifications at Chatham; and, according to which are sure to be vindicated during the trial, he was a very harsh officer. His assailant, Private Morrow, Carrie, is evidently a cold-hearted villain; but we must hear all that can be said in his defense before we judge the criminal or the provocation. Aristocratic nerve makes good officers or good soldiers—although neither prove good in spite of aristocracy, and then they are disliked by their brother officers, as witness the Napoleons; they are taking active part in the [illegible] and [illegible] to keep the malady out of the island. They have sent an influential deputation to [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] should not be allowed to clear a road with

SAMUEL HOARD, P. M.

FROM EUROPE.

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Is murder epidemical? Who shall doubt—lawyers, doctors, clergy, or laity? If the tree be known by its fruits, the fruits certainly go far toward proving that murder is contagious and epidemical. A few weeks ago, an incorrigible monster, known as Dr. Pritchard was executed at Glasgow; within a very few days of that occurrence, a number of young gentlemen perform the experiment of hanging one of their companions, whose life is only saved in the very nick of time by a passing pedestrian. Then we are startled by the intelligence that another surgeon—this time an Englishman—has attempted to poison the whole of his family and household by a repast of drugged rabbits; and before the insatiate appetite of the public is satisfied with these accumulated horrors, we are again electrified by the free-fold murder committed by Ernest Southey alias Stephen Forward. Last Wednesday week is the date—fair season—when the unspeakable deed was perpetrated in this metropolis by a woman; and the details of the crime so strangely resemble those of Southey, and the motives are so obscure, that we are soon compelled to look for a solution in the morbid effect produced upon the assassin's brain by the account of Southey's atrocities. The woman has no possible motive for her crime. Her victims were her own children, aged respectively nine, five, and two years. Her husband is a master-printer, who employed as a private watchman; and when the prisoner leaves that she had committed the deed, she says, "The children from starving." Her own son-in-law replies that she never received less than twenty shillings (£5) per week from her husband, in addition to constant help from other sources. Southey murders his children because they were poor [illegible]!" The woman follows suit on the same plea. Have we reached the brink of the precipice of atrocity? Ages ago, some poor fool threw himself from the monument, and others forsooth, must leap after him, until the cities of civilization constitute themselves suicide clubs by roofing the balcony over with iron bars.

OUR MORAL TRAINING AT FAULT.

I do not hesitate to declare my conviction that the whole of these murders may be traced to a false system of education. "I do not say want of education, because every person of the least intelligence is educated in some sort or other. The system of education is rotten in England—it is, worse than useless; for it is purely sensational, and based upon the two ideas of "effect" and "at last to fetch it." There is not now to institute a comparison between your country and my own; but I believe I am right in saying that education is all that it might be or ought to be; but I assert, without fear of disproval, that the system of tuition for high and low, rich and poor alike, excites the intellectual without touching the conscience of the moral or the faculties. We see the effects of such training in the light literature of the day, in the non-Christian relations of our best and popular divines. In the tone of our public press, the attitude of our great statesmen, the mind is supposed to embody itself in words. It is still fashionable to profess a polite regard for sacred things, and that profession will doubtless continue so long as Church and State yield the loaves and fishes; but remains, like ripe fruit, into the hungry jaws of younger sons; but he would not be the wrong who ventured to assert that our aristocracy is atheistic, our middle class materialistic, and our lower [illegible] everything or nothing. Faith is ruled out of our teaching, except on Sundays; the moral faculties become blunted, while the memory and imagination are excited and the plaguey of the intellect is left to take care of itself. A single fact will prove my position better than a whole column of arguments. One of our Metropolitan Literary journals, in a review of a work on account of the concern for paying, [illegible] "Guesses at Truth" and "Table Talk" makes the appalling statement that "The demand for homeopathic and addlepated fiction is [illegible] the demand for sober and substantial food for the mind is extremely small;" and to add the following: At a recent meeting of one of the moribund companies, it was stated that of Miss Braddon's "Lady Audley's Secret" 40,000 copies had scarcely sufficed to meet the requirements of circulating libraries, while of Froude's admirable 'History of England,' but ten copies had been asked for." No wonder we have shipped [illegible] Forward to swing up in our lodges, when the better portion of our people are cramming their sons and daughters with the sugar novel fluff of the day.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MAJOR DE VERE.

You will have heard of the assassination of Major De Vere, at Chatham, by a private of his regiment. After lingering nearly a fortnight, the victim succumbed to his wounds, and his assailant now awaits his trial at Maidstone goal. The Major was son of the late Sir Aubrey De Vere and brother of the present Sir Vere de Vere and Stephen E. De Vere, late member for Limerick, Ireland, and was nearly related to many Limerick and Kerry families. He entered the army in 1847, and served with distinction in the Russian war, at which time he earned French, Turkish, and English decorations. During the past ten months he held the appointment of instructor in field fortifications at Chatham; and, according which are sure to be vindicated during the trial, he was a very harsh officer. His assailant, Private Morrow, Carrie, is evidently a cold-hearted villain; but we must hear all that can be said in his defense before we judge the criminal or the provocation. Aristocratic nerve makes good officers or good soldiers—although neither prove good in spite of aristocracy, and then they are disliked by their brother officers, as witness the Napoleons; they are taking active part in the [illegible] and [illegible] to keep the malady out of the island. They have sent an influential deputation to [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] should not be allowed to clear a road with

SCANDINAVSKA LINT.

From the 27th of August to the 3rd of September, inclusive.

[illegible]

Office open from the 1st of April to the first of November, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., and on Sundays, from 8 a. m. to 10 a. m.

SAMUEL HOARD, P. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Murder, Cholera, and the Cattle Plague.

Interesting Miscellaneous News.

The Great Epidemics of Crime, Cholera, and Cattle Maraud: Morally and Scientifically Considered—Fenianism in Ireland.

(From our own Correspondent.)

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THE CHOLERA

is slowly spreading in the South of Europe. Its victims at the points first attacked [illegible] increasing the terror. The mortality in Constantinople for the 15th inst. was from [illegible] deaths; total for 10th to 15th, 2,000. It is spreading in the provinces, in salonica, Varna, Kustendjie, Adrianople, and, of course, the whole of Roumania. Bucharest is [illegible] fully [illegible] Alexandria, Egypt, is [illegible] but wonderfully even. A gentleman writes from that city on the 15th inst.: "Only [illegible] deaths from cholera yesterday, and scarcely more than that the day before. The people are in great alarm about it, and have put all the world into quarantine. The Government [illegible] this become a trial of the people; and for the present it is [illegible] the fear of it is worse than the thing itself. A single [illegible] of the way of whitewash, etc., because the people [illegible] are especially against the [illegible] disease seems [illegible] for small-pox. A [illegible] is upon us at Marseilles, and [illegible] caused by it; last year [illegible] 100 a day up to twenty-six, the cafés [illegible] fully [illegible] sixty-four, and the same [illegible] the [illegible] day. It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good, and [illegible] Alexandria [illegible] the epidemic, dirty Naples is waking up to a sense of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Naples is actually [illegible] the advisability of getting rid of the thousand-and-one smells for which it is famous, and, within [illegible] time, introducing a pure water supply, which will certainly [illegible] Naples may still be [illegible] when her population reduces that, at its last visitation, [illegible] deaths in a day, and [illegible] and the city is now in a worse condition, as regards [illegible] than at [illegible] period." [illegible] Board, has been established under the presidency of Dr. Mariano Turchini, and [illegible] and [illegible] at work in the city, organizing, cleaning, fumigating and [illegible] This looks something like business.

HOW THE POPULATION IS TO BE KEPT UP.

When reading these uncomfortable details of cholera, one can and should apply [illegible] very calculable [illegible] to come across such an article as the following, which appeared [illegible] in a German newspaper, the *Eisenkind Gazette*: "To-day, about one o'clock in the afternoon, a [illegible] of Jackson, who [illegible] for nearly a century and a half [illegible] was [illegible] by a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865.

THE CITY.

The Chicago Philharmonic will hold its second meeting to-day in the Library of the Academy.

Rev. M. Hazeltine on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

DURING FRIDAY night the upper portion of the house No. 59 Indiana-st. was entered by a burglar through the basement window. The premises were occupied by Mrs. Sweetzer, Dr. Bolton and Mr. Hall, the latter of whom lost the principal part of his wardrobe, consisting of eight coats and one vest.

THEATRES.—The boys of the THEATRE often let a hideous "O. Belcher of the Matinees Before School for Asses, performed with the usual spirit. On Saturday it is true as one said of old "I have in that audience had my troubles."

HALSTED-ST. FESTIVAL.—The members of the Chicago Hussar Corps are requested to meet at their armory, on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, on business of great importance.... Col. Jacobsen and Chas. Andrae of police are invited.

BURGLARY.—The love of C. E. Kimball, Esq., in Sidney, just outside of the city limits, was entered on Friday night, and a gold watch and chain and a valuable saddle stolen. The door was forced and the burglars entered through a window. The loss did not exceed two hundred dollars.

INCENT.—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held before Coroner Wagner, upon the body of a child found in the North Branch of the river, and drowned in the Chicago River. The deceased was the son of Mr. Lafler, who resides on the corner of Lafler and Herbert, in the Fifteenth Division.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The patrons of Rush Medical College will be pleased to learn that the Demonstrationality of that institution, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Lyon, is to be filled, by the further consent of the Faculty, by the appointment of the brilliant and accomplished Dr. Ackerly, late surgeon of the 16th Illinois, who has been one of the best men in the army.

BASE BALL.—On Saturday afternoon, a match game of Base Ball was played between the Pacific and Pioneer Clubs, on the grounds of the former, corner of Harrison and Sangamon streets. The game resulted as follows:—Pacific, 32 runs; Pioneer, 31. The Pacific Club was composed of Messrs. H. Mosher, of the Herald, as umpire.

TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.—The Convention of members of the National Telegraph Union will assemble in this city to-day, more than one hundred of the Operators of the country having arrived during the night. The delegates have already commenced to fill, and it is expected that they will be a full one. Gen. Eckert, President, will probably occupy about three days, and will undoubtedly make a grand report upon the consolidation of the Chicago.

WINES AND RUM.—Our young men who occupy leading seats in the pleasure temples of this city, and who are accustomed to investigate the claims of Erasmus's National Bacchus College, which opens on the corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, will be encouraged during the day will have an opportunity of testing the merits of the Institution. The Rev. Prof. Bacchus, the Professor of Bacchanalian Training will be introduced to the students.

PROTRACTED.—On Saturday morning, while skating in a cross-fall street car to the Fair ground, a passenger named Page, of Winnebago county, had his pocket picked of $60 in greenbacks.

Mr. Shortall, a gentleman named Wilson, residing near Bowmanville, had his pocket picked of $60 in a similar manner, on the occasion of Clark and Monroe streets, this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, on business of great importance.... Col. Jacobsen and Chas. Andrae of police are invited.

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